

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.30.
TO-NIGHT AT 8.0. EARLY DOOR AT 7.0.
THE GREAT ROMANTIC PLAY,
THE STORY OF
THE ROSARY.

REGAL MATINEES SATURDAY AT 2.30.
GENERAL POST.

Play that ends all endings at Haymarket Theatre.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Under the Protection of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. Who has Graciously Sanctioned His Intention.

"OUR DAY" FUND MATINEE,

TUESDAY, OCT. 17TH, AT 2.30 P.M.
Mr. GREEN presents the CURIOS PLAYERS in "COOK."

James K. Jerome's New Play. First time in Ireland.

Mr. MILTON ROSENBERG and Miss IRENE BROOK.

In her first appearance at the Kingsway Theatre London. Presented by the Management of Mr. ASHTON and Mrs. MCNAUL. Miss Marion, Miss Nancy, Mr. Deacon, and Mr. Chris. Sevener. PRICES AS USUAL. BOOKING NOW.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

6.30...TWICE NIGHTLY...9.0

WALTER MCNALLY OPERA CO.

TO-NIGHT—"LILY OF KILKENNY."

Three Acts. John Burke, Dolly Molony, Brian Lynch, T. J. Young, W. F. Toda.

THE ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS.

THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS.

AND OTHER REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATIONS.

FINE SHOW OF TANKS.

THE FINEST FILM OF THE IRISH IN FRANCE EVER PRODUCED.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

WINTER SHOW,

FRUIT, VEGETABLES,

FLOWERS, FORESTRY,

LORD LEIGH'S COVERED YARD, ETC.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has kindly given his support to the Royal Horticultural Society (Wednesday), 16th, 2 to 4.30; 4 to 6.30 p.m.; 7.30 to 9.30 p.m. (Thursday), 17th, 12 to 4.15. (Tax included).

ABBEY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT AT 8.15.

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.30.

"THE WHITEHEADER BOY,"

A Comedy in Three Acts, by D. G. SHAW.

Miss MAEVE O'NEILL as "ALICE FELIX."

Mr. FREDERIC COOPER as "WHITEHEAD."

Booking at Theatre. Phone 3268.

SUNDAY, 20 OCTOBER, AT 8.15,

Mr. G. B. SHAW.

Admission 6d. 1s. 6d. 2s. 6d.

Booking at Theatre.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

6.30...TWICE NIGHTLY...9.0

THE GREAT DETECTIVE DRAMA,

"THE QUEEN OF LEAVES MAN."

Scots Booked at Theatre. Tel. 3016.

THE PRINCESS, RATHMINES.

GIGANTIC ATTRACTION.

OCTOBER 16TH.

Scared Exclusively at enormous expense.

THE OFFICIAL WAR PICTURES.

"OUR BOYS IN FRANCE,"

FROM THE BASE TO GOING OVER THE TOP.

WONDERS SCENES

THE IRISH GUARDS.

THE ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS.

THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS.

AND OTHER REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATIONS.

FINE SHOW OF TANKS.

THE FINEST FILM OF THE IRISH IN FRANCE EVER PRODUCED.

Come and see this Picture. We are sure to recognize many of your Friends.

SCENES OF THE DISASTER TO THE R.M.S. "LEINSTER."

FOR ALL ETERNITY,

Feature Film.

PARTH GAZETTE, KINSEY COMEDY.

SUNDAY, 20 OCTOBER, AT 8.15.

Also Price. Resound's Orchestra.

THEATRE DE LUXE,

CAMDEN STREET.

GIGANTIC ATTRACTION.

OCTOBER 17, 18, 19.

Secured Exclusively at enormous expense.

THE OFFICIAL WAR PICTURES.

"OUR BOYS IN FRANCE,"

FROM THE BASE TO GOING OVER THE TOP.

WONDERFUL SCENES

THE IRISH GUARDS.

THE ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS.

THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS.

AND OTHER REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATIONS.

FINE SHOW OF TANKS.

THE FINEST FILM OF THE IRISH IN FRANCE EVER PRODUCED.

COME AND SEE THIS PICTURE. YOU ARE GOING TO RECEIVE SOME OF YOUR FRIENDS.

BOHEMIAN PICTURE THEATRE, CAMDEN ROAD.

FIRST TIME TO DUBLIN.

"THE FLAME OF THE YUKON."

A vigorous and appealing drama of Alaska during the lawless days of the Klondike Gold Rush.

DOROTHY DALTON.

At Queen's of the Dance Hall.

Theatre de Luxe, Camden Street.

8.00 and 9.00 p.m.

SCENES OF THE MAIL BOAT DISASTER, And Full Programme. Continuous, 3.30-10 p.m.

IN AID OF THE FUND FOR THE DEPENDENTS OF THOSE KILLED BY THE TORPEDOING OF THE "LEINSTER."

A LECTURE,

ENTITLED

"THE STORY OF SERBIA"

Illustrated by Letters from Photographs taken by the Lecturer during the Serbian Raid.

Will be Delivered

BY MRS. ST. CLAIR STOBART,

AT ARCADIA, BRAY,

ON

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY),

AT 8.30 P.M.

ADMISSION..... 2s. and 1s.

PLAIN WORDS TO BERLIN.

President Wilson's reply to the second German Note is published simultaneously with an official intimation from the White House that the American Government will continue to send a quarter of a million men to Europe every month. While he dictates the essential preliminaries of peace to Berlin there will be no relaxation of any kind in the American war effort. Mr. Wilson knows the men with whom he is dealing, and it is evident that he is not afraid to meet any difficulties which may arise. He is determined to make peace at any cost, and it is clear that he is willing to do so at any price. The German Government has accepted his demand for the destruction of this arbitrary power as represented by the German Government. He recalls his statement that it is within the power of the German people to alter it. He declares that the satisfaction of this demand is a "condition precedent to peace if peace is to come by the action of the German people themselves"; that "the whole process of peace will depend upon the attitude of the German people." The guarantee of this fundamental master"; and that "it is indispensable that the Governments associated against Germany should know beyond peradventure with whom they are dealing." This is an ultimatum which confronts the German people with a crucial choice. They must choose forthwith for war or for peace, for the Hohenzollerns and all for which that arrogant House stands, or for their own salvation. If they choose the former, then the war goes on, determined by the terms of the armistice. If they choose the latter, then the war is over, and the peace is secured. Mr. Wilson is making a separate reply—defeat, invasion, and ruin stare them in the face. We hope, and are inclined to believe, that they will abjure the Hohenzollerns and seek the way of peace. The choice is theirs, not the Allies'. As the Allies Mr. Wilson speaks. They are reduced with him that Germany should be beyond peradventure with whom they are dealing." This is an ultimatum which confronts the German people with a crucial choice. They must choose forthwith for war or for peace, for the Hohenzollerns and all for which that arrogant House stands, or for their own salvation. If they choose the former, then the war goes on, determined by the terms of the armistice. If they choose the latter, then the war is over, and the peace is secured. Mr. Wilson is making a separate reply—defeat, invasion, and ruin stare them in the face. We hope, and are inclined to believe, that they will abjure the Hohenzollerns and seek the way of peace. The choice is theirs, not the Allies'. As the Allies

they are reduced with him that Germany should be beyond peradventure with whom they are dealing." This is an ultimatum which confronts the German people with a crucial choice. They must choose forthwith for war or for peace, for the Hohenzollerns and all for which that arrogant House stands, or for their own salvation. If they choose the former, then the war goes on, determined by the terms of the armistice. If they choose the latter, then the war is over, and the peace is secured. Mr. Wilson is making a separate reply—defeat, invasion, and ruin stare them in the face. We hope, and are inclined to believe, that they will abjure the Hohenzollerns and seek the way of peace. The choice is theirs, not the Allies'. As the Allies

they are reduced with him that Germany should be beyond peradventure with whom they are dealing." This is an ultimatum which confronts the German people with a crucial choice. They must choose forthwith for war or for peace, for the Hohenzollerns and all for which that arrogant House stands, or for their own salvation. If they choose the former, then the war goes on, determined by the terms of the armistice. If they choose the latter, then the war is over, and the peace is secured. Mr. Wilson is making a separate reply—defeat, invasion, and ruin stare them in the face. We hope, and are inclined to believe, that they will abjure the Hohenzollerns and seek the way of peace. The choice is theirs, not the Allies'. As the Allies

they are reduced with him that Germany should be beyond peradventure with whom they are dealing." This is an ultimatum which confronts the German people with a crucial choice. They must choose forthwith for war or for peace, for the Hohenzollerns and all for which that arrogant House stands, or for their own salvation. If they choose the former, then the war goes on, determined by the terms of the armistice. If they choose the latter, then the war is over, and the peace is secured. Mr. Wilson is making a separate reply—defeat, invasion, and ruin stare them in the face. We hope, and are inclined to believe, that they will abjure the Hohenzollerns and seek the way of peace. The choice is theirs, not the Allies'. As the Allies

they are reduced with him that Germany should be beyond peradventure with whom they are dealing." This is an ultimatum which confronts the German people with a crucial choice. They must choose forthwith for war or for peace, for the Hohenzollerns and all for which that arrogant House stands, or for their own salvation. If they choose the former, then the war goes on, determined by the terms of the armistice. If they choose the latter, then the war is over, and the peace is secured. Mr. Wilson is making a separate reply—defeat, invasion, and ruin stare them in the face. We hope, and are inclined to believe, that they will abjure the Hohenzollerns and seek the way of peace. The choice is theirs, not the Allies'. As the Allies

they are reduced with him that Germany should be beyond peradventure with whom they are dealing." This is an ultimatum which confronts the German people with a crucial choice. They must choose forthwith for war or for peace, for the Hohenzollerns and all for which that arrogant House stands, or for their own salvation. If they choose the former, then the war goes on, determined by the terms of the armistice. If they choose the latter, then the war is over, and the peace is secured. Mr. Wilson is making a separate reply—defeat, invasion, and ruin stare them in the face. We hope, and are inclined to believe, that they will abjure the Hohenzollerns and seek the way of peace. The choice is theirs, not the Allies'. As the Allies

they are reduced with him that Germany should be beyond peradventure with whom they are dealing." This is an ultimatum which confronts the German people with a crucial choice. They must choose forthwith for war or for peace, for the Hohenzollerns and all for which that arrogant House stands, or for their own salvation. If they choose the former, then the war goes on, determined by the terms of the armistice. If they choose the latter, then the war is over, and the peace is secured. Mr. Wilson is making a separate reply—defeat, invasion, and ruin stare them in the face. We hope, and are inclined to believe, that they will abjure the Hohenzollerns and seek the way of peace. The choice is theirs, not the Allies'. As the Allies

they are reduced with him that Germany should be beyond peradventure with whom they are dealing." This is an ultimatum which confronts the German people with a crucial choice. They must choose forthwith for war or for peace, for the Hohenzollerns and all for which that arrogant House stands, or for their own salvation. If they choose the former, then the war goes on, determined by the terms of the armistice. If they choose the latter, then the war is over, and the peace is secured. Mr. Wilson is making a separate reply—defeat, invasion, and ruin stare them in the face. We hope, and are inclined to believe, that they will abjure the Hohenzollerns and seek the way of peace. The choice is theirs, not the Allies'. As the Allies

they are reduced with him that Germany should be beyond peradventure with whom they are dealing." This is an ultimatum which confronts the German people with a crucial choice. They must choose forthwith for war or for peace, for the Hohenzollerns and all for which that arrogant House stands, or for their own salvation. If they choose the former, then the war goes on, determined by the terms of the armistice. If they choose the latter, then the war is over, and the peace is secured. Mr. Wilson is making a separate reply—defeat, invasion, and ruin stare them in the face. We hope, and are inclined to believe, that they will abjure the Hohenzollerns and seek the way of peace. The choice is theirs, not the Allies'. As the Allies

they are reduced with him that Germany should be beyond peradventure with whom they are dealing." This is an ultimatum which confronts the German people with a crucial choice. They must choose forthwith for war or for peace, for the Hohenzollerns and all for which that arrogant House stands, or for their own salvation. If they choose the former, then the war goes on, determined by the terms of the armistice. If they choose the latter, then the war is over, and the peace is secured. Mr. Wilson is making a separate reply—defeat, invasion, and ruin stare them in the face. We hope, and are inclined to believe, that they will abjure the Hohenzollerns and seek the way of peace. The choice is theirs, not the Allies'. As the Allies

they are reduced with him that Germany should be beyond peradventure with whom they are dealing." This is an ultimatum which confronts the German people with a crucial choice. They must choose forthwith for war or for peace, for the Hohenzollerns and all for which that arrogant House stands, or for their own salvation. If they choose the former, then the war goes on, determined by the terms of the armistice. If they choose the latter, then the war is over, and the peace is secured. Mr. Wilson is making a separate reply—defeat, invasion, and ruin stare them in the face. We hope, and are inclined to believe, that they will abjure the Hohenzollerns and seek the way of peace. The choice is theirs, not the Allies'. As the Allies

they are reduced with him that Germany should be beyond peradventure with whom they are dealing." This is an ultimatum which confronts the German people with a crucial choice. They must choose forthwith for war or for peace, for the Hohenzollerns and all for which that arrogant House stands, or for their own salvation. If they choose the former, then the war goes on, determined by the terms of the armistice. If they choose the latter, then the war is over, and the peace is secured. Mr. Wilson is making a separate reply—defeat, invasion, and ruin stare them in the face. We hope, and are inclined to believe, that they will abjure the Hohenzollerns and seek the way of peace. The choice is theirs, not the Allies'. As the Allies

they are reduced with him that Germany should be beyond peradventure with whom they are dealing." This is an ultimatum which confronts the German people with a crucial choice. They must choose forth

FROM "THE TIMES" OF
TO-DAY.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE
PROPRIETORS OF THE TIMES.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S
REPLY.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY TO
GERMANY.

FIRM STATEMENT OF THE POSITION.

ARMISTICE A QUESTION FOR ALLIED
LEADERS.

OUTRAGES MUST CEASE FIRST.

ARBITRARY POWER MUST BE DESTROYED.

President Wilson's reply to the German offer to accept his fourteen points and agreeing to the evacuation of the occupied territories was received yesterday.

The President explains pointedly that the details as to evacuation are not a question for a "Mixed Commission," as suggested by the German Chancellor, but must be left entirely to the military advisers of the Allied Powers, and that absolute guarantees must be given that the present military supremacy of the Allied forces shall be maintained. The reply reiterates the condition set down in the 4th of July speech—namely, that arbitrary power in Germany or elsewhere must be reduced to virtual impotence, and adds that it is indispensable that the Allied Governments should know beyond doubt with whom they are dealing.

The American Press declares the Presidential reply to be equivalent to a demand for unconditional surrender.

TEXT OF PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY.

The Secretary of State at Washington on Monday evening (says a Press Association telegraph) made public the following Note to the Charge d'Affaires of Switzerland, ad interim in charge of German interests in the United States:

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, October 14, 1918.

In reply to the communication of the German Government, dated 12th inst., which you handed me to-day, I have the honour to request you to transmit the following answer:

The unqualified acceptance by the present German Government and a large majority of the German Reichstag of the terms laid down by the President of the United States of America to the Congress of the United States on 8th January, 1918, and in his subsequent addresses, justifies the President in making a frank and direct statement of his opinion with regard to the communications of the German Government of the 8th and 12th of October.

It must be clearly understood that the process of evacuation and the conclusion of armistice are matters which must be left entirely to the judgment and advice of the military advisers of the United States and the Allied Governments, and the President feels it his duty to say that no arrangement can be accepted by the Government of the United States which does not provide absolutely satisfactory safeguards and guarantees of the maintenance of the present military supremacy of the Armies of the United States and of the Allies in the field.

He feels confident that he can safely assume that this will also be the judgment and decision of the Allied Governments.

The President feels that it is also his duty to add that neither the Government of the United States nor (he is quite sure) the Governments with which the Government of the United States has been in contact, as a belligerent, will consent to consider an armistice so long as the armed forces of Germany continue the illegal and inhuman practices which they still persist in.

At the very time that the German Government approaches the Government of the United States with proposals of peace, its submarines are engaged in sinking passenger ships at sea, and not ships alone, but the very boats in which their passengers and crews seek to make their way to safety, and in their present enforced withdrawal from Flanders and France the German Armies are pursuing a course of wanton destruction which has always been regarded as a direct violation of the rules and practice of civilised warfare.

Citizens and villagers of all countries are being stripped not only of all they contain but often of the very valuable articles which they possess.

The preparations must be made now, and the same steps in the same places as in the past, to give the Germans the opportunity to commit acts of humanity, spoliation, and desolation are being continued, which they look upon with horror and with burning hearts.

It is necessary, also, in order that there may be no possibility of misunderstanding, that the President should very solemnly call the attention of the Government of Germany to the language and plain intent of one of the terms of peace which the German Government has now accepted.

It is contained in the address of the President delivered at Mount Vernon on 4th July last. It is as follows:

"The right hon. gentleman the Minister of War, presented the argument in favour of arbitration anywhere that can separately, secretly, and of its single choice, disturb the peace of the world, or, if it cannot be prevented, at least its reduction to virtual impotence."

The power which has hitherto controlled the German nation is of the sort here described. It is within the choice of the German nation to alter it."

The President's words just quoted naturally constitute a condition precedent to peace, if peace is to come by the action of the German people themselves.

The President feels bound to say that the whole process of peace will, in his judgment, depend upon the terms and satisfactory character of the guarantees which can be given in this fundamental matter.

The President will make a separate reply to the Royal and Imperial Government of Austria-Hungary.

Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed).

ROBERT LANSING.

OPINION IN LONDON.

GENERAL AGREEMENT WITH
PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The Press Association learns on authority that the view of the British Government and that of the Allied Governments is that nothing can be more appropriate than to accept the terms of the Chancellor and the Chancellor's reply was unexceptionable as it was full.

The Press Association quotes the growing correspondence with Germany, the word surety.

TURKISH NOTE TO AMERICA.

A Paris telegram of yesterday (Press Association, War Special) says—

"An official telegram from San Sebastian states—The Turkish Minister to Spain has informed the Spanish Government that the Ottoman Empire is asking for the opening of negotiations for peace and an armistice, for transmission to the United States. The Note is as follows:

"The Ottoman Government requests the Government of the United States to take up itself the task of opening negotiations for peace and informing the bellicose States that such negotiations are to be opened with the United States, inviting them to delegate plenipotentiaries to enter upon peace negotiations."

The Turkish Government accepts as a basis of its negotiations the German note of 4th October, 1918, and the terms of peace which can be given in this fundamental matter.

The President will make a separate reply to the Royal and Imperial Government of Austria-Hungary.

Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed).

ROBERT LANSING.

OPINION IN LONDON.

GENERAL AGREEMENT WITH
PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The Press Association learns on authority that the view of the other associated Governments is that the President's reply practically accords with the terms of the Chancellor and the Chancellor's reply was unexceptionable as it was full.

The Press Association quotes the growing correspondence with Germany, the word surety.

TURKISH NOTE TO AMERICA.

A Paris telegram of yesterday (Press Association, War Special) says—

"An official telegram from San Sebastian states—The Turkish Minister to Spain has informed the Spanish Government that the Ottoman Empire is asking for the opening of negotiations for peace and an armistice, for transmission to the United States. The Note is as follows:

"The Ottoman Government requests the Government of the United States to take up itself the task of opening negotiations for peace and informing the bellicose States that such negotiations are to be opened with the United States, inviting them to delegate plenipotentiaries to enter upon peace negotiations."

The Turkish Government accepts as a basis of its negotiations the German note of 4th October, 1918, and the terms of peace which can be given in this fundamental matter.

The President will make a separate reply to the Royal and Imperial Government of Austria-Hungary.

Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed).

ROBERT LANSING.

OPINION IN LONDON.

GENERAL AGREEMENT WITH
PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The Press Association learns on authority that the view of the British Government and that of the Allied Governments is that nothing can be more appropriate than to accept the terms of the Chancellor and the Chancellor's reply was unexceptionable as it was full.

The Press Association quotes the growing correspondence with Germany, the word surety.

TURKISH NOTE TO AMERICA.

A Paris telegram of yesterday (Press Association, War Special) says—

"An official telegram from San Sebastian states—The Turkish Minister to Spain has informed the Spanish Government that the Ottoman Empire is asking for the opening of negotiations for peace and an armistice, for transmission to the United States. The Note is as follows:

"The Ottoman Government requests the Government of the United States to take up itself the task of opening negotiations for peace and informing the bellicose States that such negotiations are to be opened with the United States, inviting them to delegate plenipotentiaries to enter upon peace negotiations."

The Turkish Government accepts as a basis of its negotiations the German note of 4th October, 1918, and the terms of peace which can be given in this fundamental matter.

The President will make a separate reply to the Royal and Imperial Government of Austria-Hungary.

Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed).

ROBERT LANSING.

OPINION IN LONDON.

GENERAL AGREEMENT WITH
PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The Press Association learns on authority that the view of the British Government and that of the Allied Governments is that nothing can be more appropriate than to accept the terms of the Chancellor and the Chancellor's reply was unexceptionable as it was full.

The Press Association quotes the growing correspondence with Germany, the word surety.

TURKISH NOTE TO AMERICA.

A Paris telegram of yesterday (Press Association, War Special) says—

"An official telegram from San Sebastian states—The Turkish Minister to Spain has informed the Spanish Government that the Ottoman Empire is asking for the opening of negotiations for peace and an armistice, for transmission to the United States. The Note is as follows:

"The Ottoman Government requests the Government of the United States to take up itself the task of opening negotiations for peace and informing the bellicose States that such negotiations are to be opened with the United States, inviting them to delegate plenipotentiaries to enter upon peace negotiations."

The Turkish Government accepts as a basis of its negotiations the German note of 4th October, 1918, and the terms of peace which can be given in this fundamental matter.

The President will make a separate reply to the Royal and Imperial Government of Austria-Hungary.

Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed).

ROBERT LANSING.

OPINION IN LONDON.

GENERAL AGREEMENT WITH
PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The Press Association learns on authority that the view of the British Government and that of the Allied Governments is that nothing can be more appropriate than to accept the terms of the Chancellor and the Chancellor's reply was unexceptionable as it was full.

The Press Association quotes the growing correspondence with Germany, the word surety.

TURKISH NOTE TO AMERICA.

A Paris telegram of yesterday (Press Association, War Special) says—

"An official telegram from San Sebastian states—The Turkish Minister to Spain has informed the Spanish Government that the Ottoman Empire is asking for the opening of negotiations for peace and an armistice, for transmission to the United States. The Note is as follows:

"The Ottoman Government requests the Government of the United States to take up itself the task of opening negotiations for peace and informing the bellicose States that such negotiations are to be opened with the United States, inviting them to delegate plenipotentiaries to enter upon peace negotiations."

The Turkish Government accepts as a basis of its negotiations the German note of 4th October, 1918, and the terms of peace which can be given in this fundamental matter.

The President will make a separate reply to the Royal and Imperial Government of Austria-Hungary.

Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed).

ROBERT LANSING.

OPINION IN LONDON.

GENERAL AGREEMENT WITH
PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The Press Association learns on authority that the view of the British Government and that of the Allied Governments is that nothing can be more appropriate than to accept the terms of the Chancellor and the Chancellor's reply was unexceptionable as it was full.

The Press Association quotes the growing correspondence with Germany, the word surety.

TURKISH NOTE TO AMERICA.

A Paris telegram of yesterday (Press Association, War Special) says—

"An official telegram from San Sebastian states—The Turkish Minister to Spain has informed the Spanish Government that the Ottoman Empire is asking for the opening of negotiations for peace and an armistice, for transmission to the United States. The Note is as follows:

"The Ottoman Government requests the Government of the United States to take up itself the task of opening negotiations for peace and informing the bellicose States that such negotiations are to be opened with the United States, inviting them to delegate plenipotentiaries to enter upon peace negotiations."

The Turkish Government accepts as a basis of its negotiations the German note of 4th October, 1918, and the terms of peace which can be given in this fundamental matter.

The President will make a separate reply to the Royal and Imperial Government of Austria-Hungary.

Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed).

ROBERT LANSING.

OPINION IN LONDON.

GENERAL AGREEMENT WITH
PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The Press Association learns on authority that the view of the British Government and that of the Allied Governments is that nothing can be more appropriate than to accept the terms of the Chancellor and the Chancellor's reply was unexceptionable as it was full.

The Press Association quotes the growing correspondence with Germany, the word surety.

TURKISH NOTE TO AMERICA.

A Paris telegram of yesterday (Press Association, War Special) says—

"An official telegram from San Sebastian states—The Turkish Minister to Spain has informed the Spanish Government that the Ottoman Empire is asking for the opening of negotiations for peace and an armistice, for transmission to the United States. The Note is as follows:

"The Ottoman Government requests the Government of the United States to take up itself the task of opening negotiations for peace and informing the bellicose States that such negotiations are to be opened with the United States, inviting them to delegate plenipotentiaries to enter upon peace negotiations."

The Turkish Government accepts as a basis of its negotiations the German note of 4th October, 1918, and the terms of peace which can be given in this fundamental matter.

The President will make a separate reply to the Royal and Imperial Government of Austria-Hungary.

Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed).

ROBERT LANSING.

OPINION IN LONDON.

GENERAL AGREEMENT WITH
PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The Press Association learns on authority that the view of the British Government and that of the Allied Governments is that nothing can be more appropriate than to accept the terms of the Chancellor and the Chancellor's reply was unexceptionable as it was full.

The Press Association quotes the growing correspondence with Germany, the word surety.

TURKISH NOTE TO AMERICA.

A Paris telegram of yesterday (Press Association, War Special) says—

"An official telegram from San Sebastian states—The Turkish Minister to Spain has informed the Spanish Government that the Ottoman Empire is asking for the opening of negotiations for peace and an armistice, for transmission to the United States. The Note is as follows:

